



BADGER &amp; MANLEY Publishers &amp; Proprietors.

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

Vol. XLVII.

## Maine Farmer.

Fair Calendar, 1879.

Secretary will confer a favor by notifying us of the date, time, place, & name of the State Fair.

Maine State Fair at Prudential Park, Portland, Aug. 10th-12th. B. F. Hamilton, Pres., Biddeford; A. L. Daniels, Secy., Portland.

West Somerset Fair, Calais show, October 1st and 2d. G. F. More, Pres.; D. G. Allbee, Secy.

Cumberland Farmer's Club Fair, at Cumberland, September 24th and 25th.

## Station of Crops.

In the recently settled portions of the State, notably in Aroostook county where all the elements of fertility exist in great abundance in the soil, there is not that essential need of rotation of crops that there is in old soils that require constant dressing to be productive. But when we consider the pounds' weight of potash, phosphate of lime, silica and other essential ingredients that are drawn from the soil by a single crop of wheat, we easily understand that no soil, however well supplied, is may be with these essential substances, can without fertilizing produce many successive crops of the same kind. In new places, labor is devoted to felling trees, clearing up land and preparing it for cultivation, but after two or three crops have been taken off, the inquiry arises, how shall this land be cultivated so as to yield the greatest amount of net proceeds for a number of years in succession?

Of course the first requisite is the application of a proportionate of fertilizing material, and the second is of almost equal importance, a proper rotation of crops. We well remember the time, when Agricultural Chemistry was little understood by any one, and not at all by the farmer, when it was a common thing for farmers to attempt to grow the same kind of crop on the same field for several years in succession, and then wondered why after two or three years, the crop would be a partial or complete failure, according to the original quality of the soil. We have heard old farmers gravely observe that "after two or three cropings the land required rest," a correct conclusion enough, but drawn from no scientific principle of which they had any knowledge. This gave rise to the fallow system of restoring the productivity of an exhausted field, and this did restore it in a certain degree, because the effect of the air, sunshine and rain was to pulverize the soil and decompose those fertilizing substances which had previously remained inert. But this was an expensive method of restoring fertility, because the process was slow and in the meantime, the land was unproductive. The application of the proper fertilizers has been found to be better and in the end, cheaper, while a judicious rotation of crops is a valuable adjunct in keeping the soil from running out.

Different plants are composed of different elements, and have different proportions of the same element, and as most of their food is received from in the soil, they exhaust the soil in widely different degrees. And when the soil is exhausted of a substance which a certain plant requires to develop it, of course it cannot perfect such plant, and the crop is a failure; while another plant which does not require the exhausted substance, or in less proportion, might flourish abundantly. Here we have, in brief, one of the principal reasons, and of itself a conclusive one, why crops should be rotated. Some crops are called very exhausting because they appropriate large quantities of the substances essential to their growth and development. Such are tobacco, hops and others. As it is not convenient to rotate with hops, it becomes necessary to apply fertilizer every year, in order to secure a crop. It is a fact that the growth of one variety of crop prepares the soil for a dissimilar crop, and to realize the greatest good from the application of manure, crops should succeed each other in the order of their dissimilarity. It should be constantly borne in mind that the longer the time between two similar crops upon the same field, the better will the soil be prepared to supply the substances essential to their growth and development, and the better will be the crop. There is another advantage in the rotation of crops which too often overlooked. All plants have enemies peculiar to them, and their increase and consequent damage, will be greater where they find the same crop growing upon the same field year after year. Rotation will lessen the damage and sometimes altogether remove the pest.

Rotation should be systematic, and system in all branches of agriculture, is as essential as it is in any other department of business. Rotation gives a proper variety to our farm productions. It recommends a more particular attention to the root crop which is a very important item in a system of good husbandry. It eradicates all noxious weeds because in time, it brings the cultivator and his crop in contact with every part of the farm. In short, rotation in crops is everywhere and at all times essential to successful farming, and a neglect of it betrays either ignorance or sloth, both of which are among the most prolific sources of failure in agriculture.

## Seasonable Hints.

The lateness of the season and the recent protracted rains have brought much of the weeding and hoeing over. Corn is now ready in each household in England and Wales is equal to 250,000 quarters lower, the produce of 30,000 acres of wheat, and enough to feast annually 100,000 people. An ounce of meat wasted is equal to about 300,000 sheep.

The Scientific Farmer well says that the farmer should consider himself as a citizen, not as one of a class in the community. The farmer's interest in good government is the same as that of those employed in other pursuits. Don't seek or expect office, then, as a farmer, but as a man; don't legislate for the farmer, but for the community; don't vote for a man because he is rich or poor, because he is a farmer or a lawyer, but because he is the best man to represent the common interests of all.

## Acknowledgments.

From our old friend L. E. Holden, Esq., who has just sold his interest in a silver mine in Utah for an even million of dollars, we received a pamphlet of 71 pages entitled "The Resources and Attractions of Utah," prepared by the Utah Board of Trade, of which Mr. Holden is a director. The pamphlet gives the geography, geology, topography and general features of the

year and hope for relief when the season comes round again.

July is always a busy month with the farmer, and this year hoing has been so long delayed that it will run close up to, if not into haying. We hope it will be done well, for clear cultivation is of great importance, and absolutely necessary to the best results in haying. As a rule, level culture in respect to corn, has taken the place of the old hill up method, and it is better. The roots of the corn will penetrate farther into the soil where the ground is left level, and the effects of a drought are not so seriously felt. When the earth is rounded up around the corn the rain which comes down in showers is conducted away from the root's which receive little or no benefit from it. The artus root that corn should be hill up to protect it from the wind and keep it upright, is easily refuted in practice. The part of the stalk of corn which is covered by earth in the process of hill up, soon becomes brittle and is broken off. New roots are also thrown out from the covered portion, which serve to weaken the root's just formed and impair the strength and retard the growth of the plant.

A portion of the month of June is generally devoted to the repair of ways, and this important duty, we think, has been delayed much longer than common. It should be attended to the first opportunity, if not already done and the money raised should be judiciously expended. Under-drain those place where it is found difficult to have a dry road, and make the ditches deep enough to carry off the surface water. A good public highway is a great blessing to all, and especially to the farmer. Look out for the ways you keep them. They should be sending out new colonies now, though the season up to within a short time, has been unfavorable to many of net proceeds for a number of years in succession?

Of course the first requisite is the application of a proportionate of fertilizing material, and the second is of almost equal importance, a proper rotation of crops. We well remember the time, when Agricultural Chemistry was little understood by any one, and not at all by the farmer, when it was a common thing for farmers to attempt to grow the same kind of crop on the same field for several years in succession, and then wondered why after two or three years, the crop would be a partial or complete failure, according to the original quality of the soil. We have heard old farmers gravely observe that "after two or three cropings the land required rest," a correct conclusion enough, but drawn from no scientific principle of which they had any knowledge.

The haying season is backward and farmers should not be in too much of a hurry about cutting their grass. We believe in early cut, but it should be borne in mind that the season is not so forward by a week as it was last year. Many farmers for that reason began haying about the same time in July—generally the next day after the fourth—without much regard to the condition of the crop. Grass has been sheared up and grown wonderfully under the influence of the late warm weather, especially that of the large wheel and gear, and the frame is so adjusted that the driver can instantly vary the height of the forks from the ground, enabling the machine to be used on rough land. This tedder has been in successful operation for sixteen years. The price is \$60. It is manufactured by the Richardson Manufacturing Company, Worcester, Mass.

## Communications.

[Reported for the Maine Farmer.]

## Commencement at the State College.

The Hall at the Junior exhibition was handsomely decorated with flowers and festoons of bunting. Over the back of the stage was the class motto "Advancement of Knowledge." The flowers were arranged around it, and above them were the figures of a large horse-horse with the figures "70" worked in flowers. On the stage were numerous pieces of furniture, and showed there were of much merit, and showed hard work and study.

The themes were of a practical tone, giving the student a good opportunity to show his work and the present appliances for cutting and storing it, the hay from a large farm can be cut and taken care of while it is in bloom. Stock will not depreciate when fed liberally on hay cut and cured in this manner,

## Notes.

In our list of competitors for the MAINE FARMER Wheat Prize, the name of John Pitcher was incorrectly given as John Proctor.

The Maine Dairymen's Association will exhibit in connection with the Maine State Agricultural Society at Portland, Sept. 18-19, and have arranged a liberal list of premiums which we shall publish in due season. Arrangements are nearly completed with the Maine Pomological Society to exhibit at the same time and place.

A western exchange says that B. B. Groom is reported to have succeeded after several months of labor in organizing the Anglo-American Cattle Company, with a capital stock of \$350,000. The object of the company is the breeding and raising of cattle in Wyoming Territory for the English market. Mr. Groom has been elected American manager of the concern and is expected home every day to perfect the plans.

At Hoadsheads, N. Y., recently, Col. Hoffman sold at public sale seven Holstein bulls and 15 cows and heifers. Of the cows two went to the price of \$1,000 each, two to \$800 each, one to \$600, and one to \$1,200. One bull brought \$400. The average for the 15 cows was \$70.75, and for the bulls \$267.50. The Holland Dutch cattle are certainly advancing in price.

All the rules and schedules adopted by the British Parliament and Cabinet do not stop the shipment of American bees, bees and sheep. The number has so greatly increased that there is not space on the quay of Liverpool for their landing and slaughter, and the Mersey is becoming blockaded with cargoes unloaded.

Rotation should be systematic, and systematic in all branches of agriculture, is as essential as it is in any other department of business. Rotation gives a proper variety to our farm productions. It recommends a more particular attention to the root crop which is a very important item in a system of good husbandry. It eradicates all noxious weeds because in time, it brings the cultivator and his crop in contact with every part of the farm. In short, rotation in crops is everywhere and at all times essential to successful farming, and a neglect of it betrays either ignorance or sloth, both of which are among the most prolific sources of failure in agriculture.

Territory; climate, meteorological statistics and sanitary advantages; agriculture, fruit and pasture; mines and mining; manufacturing opportunities; railways and means of transportation; trade and commerce; attractions as a place of settlement, &c., &c. It is embellished with several cuts of places of greatest interest in the Territory, including a fine view of Salt Lake City. It gives much valuable information concerning this interesting part of our national Commonwealth and will interest farther into the soil where the ground is left level, and the effects of a drought are not so seriously felt. When the earth is rounded up around the corn which comes down in showers is conducted away from the root's which receive little or no benefit from it. The artus root that corn should be hill up to protect it from the wind and keep it upright, is easily refuted in practice. The part of the stalk of corn which is covered by earth in the process of hill up, soon becomes brittle and is broken off. New roots are also thrown out from the covered portion, which serve to weaken the root's just formed and impair the strength and retard the growth of the plant.

A pamphlet of 38 pages by Dr. M. C. Keith, M. D., gives a history of Diphtheria, its symptoms, prevention and cure; also the same of scarlet fever. As factors of the former terrible disease if eaten in excess the doctor names cabbages, beets, carrots, cauliflower, turnips, melons, wheat, rye, barley, buckwheat, corn, artichokes, asparagus, potatoes, pumpkins, squash, radishes, spinach, cheese, milk, eggs, oysters and clams. The pamphlet contains some sense and much more that is nonsense and is evidently a catch-penny affair. It is published by S. L. Moyer, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Ballard's New Tedder.

Bullard's Improved Patent Hay Tedder, a cut of which appears upon this page, as an assistant to harvesting the hay crop, needs only to be practically tested, to be appreciated by every farming community.

It is ready to be one of twenty

men to make up the workmen of twenty thousand to be made up. A letter of application of the work that the Maine State College was doing is read from Prof. John Daniel Webster for St. John.

Gov. Garcelon was the next speaker introduced.

He said that he believed that this institution was started under as favorable circumstances as any institution in the country.

He said that the institution failed

with the Bowdoin of forty years ago, and closed by urging the young men and women to remain in the State. Rev. Dr. John L. Foster was the next speaker.

Gov. Garcelon was the next speaker introduced.

He said that he believed that he

came because he felt an earnest interest in

its growth, than the Province of New Brunswick. I crossed the river at Fredericton and down through Madawaska and Sackville. Here the hay is very hay farms, and the grass is looking well. At Thompson's Landing I took the steamer Daniel Webster for St. John. St. John is a fine city, with a large fire, and a fire department.

At the 7th, we had the hardest we have had for a long time at this year.

At the 8th, we had the hardest we have had for a long time at this year.

At the 9th, we had the hardest we have had for a long time at this year.

At the 10th, we had the hardest we have had for a long time at this year.

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# The Maine Farmer: An Agricultural and Family Newspaper.

## The Markets.

**Augusta City Market.** WEDNESDAY, July 2. APPLES.—Dried 40¢, evaporated 15¢/lb.; apples 50¢ per barrel; 50¢ to \$1.00 per bushel. BEANS.—Pea beans \$1.75, Yellow Eyes \$1.75. BUTTER.—Good butter sells for 12¢/lb. CHEESE.—New factory made 7¢/lb. EGGS.—12½¢ per dozen. FLOUR.—50¢/b. per doz. GRAIN.—Oats 45¢/b.; corn 45¢/b. GRASS.—SEEDS.—Timothy \$1.75¢/lb. per bushel; clover seeds 10¢/lb.; alsike 20¢/lb.; rye 14¢/lb. Oat Meal has been in fair demand at \$2.25 per bushel. HAY.—\$12.00/lb. CLOTH.—Choice Aroostook honey 20¢/lb. HIDES AND SKINS.—Hides 6¢; calf skins 11¢/lb.; lamb skins 37¢/lb.; deerkins 25¢/lb.; mink 10¢/lb.; foxes 10¢/lb. CEMENT.—90¢ per cask for lime, 75¢ for cement. NATIVE CRANBERRIES.—\$2.00 per bushel. MAPLE SYRUP.—\$7.00/lb. MEAT.—Cuts \$1.00/lb. PROVISIONS.—Potatoes 10¢/lb. per bushel. PROVISIONS.—Clear salt pork 8¢/lb.; beef 12¢/lb.; bacon 9¢/lb.; fowls 10¢/lb.; spring lambs 14¢/lb.; spring chickens 25¢/lb. SHORTS.—\$1.00 per hundred pounds. WOOL.—Washed 32¢; unwashed 25¢. WOOD.—Soft wood \$1.75¢/b. per cord delivered in the city. COAL.—Stove and Egg 75¢/b. 50¢.

## Brighton Cattle Market.

WEDNESDAY, July 2. Amount of stock at market—Cattle 4278; Sheep and Lambs 8600; Sheep 1860; number of Western Cattle 4176; Eastern Cattle 2; Milch Cows and Northern Cattle 120. Prices of Beef Cattle per 100 lbs. Live Weight: No. 1 \$1.37; No. 2 \$1.35; No. 3 \$1.35; No. 4 \$1.37; No. 5 \$1.35; No. 6 \$1.35; No. 7 \$1.35; No. 8 \$1.35; No. 9 \$1.35; No. 10 \$1.35; No. 11 \$1.35; No. 12 \$1.35; No. 13 \$1.35; No. 14 \$1.35; No. 15 \$1.35; No. 16 \$1.35; No. 17 \$1.35; No. 18 \$1.35; No. 19 \$1.35; No. 20 \$1.35; No. 21 \$1.35; No. 22 \$1.35; No. 23 \$1.35; No. 24 \$1.35; No. 25 \$1.35; No. 26 \$1.35; No. 27 \$1.35; No. 28 \$1.35; No. 29 \$1.35; No. 30 \$1.35; No. 31 \$1.35; No. 32 \$1.35; No. 33 \$1.35; No. 34 \$1.35; No. 35 \$1.35; No. 36 \$1.35; No. 37 \$1.35; No. 38 \$1.35; No. 39 \$1.35; No. 40 \$1.35; No. 41 \$1.35; No. 42 \$1.35; No. 43 \$1.35; No. 44 \$1.35; No. 45 \$1.35; No. 46 \$1.35; No. 47 \$1.35; No. 48 \$1.35; No. 49 \$1.35; No. 50 \$1.35; No. 51 \$1.35; No. 52 \$1.35; No. 53 \$1.35; No. 54 \$1.35; No. 55 \$1.35; No. 56 \$1.35; No. 57 \$1.35; No. 58 \$1.35; No. 59 \$1.35; No. 60 \$1.35; No. 61 \$1.35; No. 62 \$1.35; No. 63 \$1.35; No. 64 \$1.35; No. 65 \$1.35; No. 66 \$1.35; No. 67 \$1.35; 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